FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.
Vol. XVI, No. 827

Published Weekly

Aug. 29—Sept. 4, 1956

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Week in Headlines

International

Nasser opened talks with Menzies Com. on Suez control plans; French agreed to augment British Mid-East defense force on Cyprus.

Soviets continued atomic tests.

British ruled out Cyprus peace talks with exiled Archbishop.

114 died in Indian train wreck.

United States

AFL-CIO Exec. Council approved indorsement of Democratic ticket; Stevenson, Kefauver launched campaign with series of regional meetings.

Pro-segregationists rioted against school desegregation in Clinton, Tenn. & Mansfield, Tex.

Illinois Dem. nominee for Governor replaced over probe of record as Chicago county treasurer.

WORLD AFFAIRS

SUEZ

Nasser, London Group Meet

Discuss Canal Control Plans

Egyptian Pres. Gamal Abdel Nasser began talks in Cairo Sept. 3 on proposed negotiations for international control of the Suez Canal. Nasser received a committee named by 18 of the 22 nations attending the Aug. 16-23 London conference on Suez and was presented with an amended U.S. proposal for direct operation of the waterway by an international Suez board. [See pp. 273E1-B2, 281B1-D2]

Australian Prime Min. Robert Gordon Menzies, Suez Com. chairman, said Sept. 3 that the initial meeting with Nasser had been "amicable" [see p. 281-D1]. Menzies said that the Cairo discussions would remain secret until ended "because we are handling very important talks unassisted." The Menzies Com., which had handed Nasser a statement urging talks "in an objective manner & not in a spirit of hostility," met Nasser a 2d time Sept. 3 to explain the U.S. proposal in detail.

Wide World
MENZIES

Nasser reportedly outlined Egypt's views on control of the canal to the Menzies Com. Sept. 4. Egyptian sources said that Nasser had expressed firm opposition to the American proposal but had not categorically rejected negotiations on the waterway's future. Menzies said after the Sept. 4 meeting that the 2 opposing groups "haven't started attacking each other yet." [See p. 282C1]

Nasser Tells Press of Policies

Nasser told a Cairo news conference Sept. 2 that he did "not know about any compromise," but would "accept any solution that does not affect our sovereignty." "International control," Nasser said, was "a form of collective colonialism" & "would affect our sovereignty." "The Suez Canal is Egypt's & the company that runs it is Egyptian." "We are," he said, "willing to sign any agreement demanded by nations using the canal that would guarantee free navigation through the canal." [See p. 274E2]

Other views stressed by Nasser at the Sept. 2 news conference: *On running the canal*—Egypt was aware of the canal's international importance & "during the past 35 days we have shown that we can keep the canal open to all shipping" [see p. 274A1]. *On the Suez pilot shortage*—If British & French personnel should leave, Egypt would "get pilots from friendly countries" until Egyptians were trained [see p. 290A1]. *On policy toward Britain & France* — Egypt would continue "watching & waiting" in the face of "a threat of war" [see col. 3]. *On possible UN action*—Egypt "would prefer to go before world public opinion than to face these 2 aggressive powers [Britain, France] in the Security Council" [see pp. 265G2, 282D1]. *On Soviet aid in event of attack*—"It is natural that if we are attacked we shall ask anyone to help us." [See p. 281D3]

Charge British Plot Vs. Nasser

Egypt charged Aug. 29 that an alleged British espionage ring had plotted the overthrow of the Nasser regime [see p. 282F1-C2]. Officials told the semi-official Middle East News Agency Aug. 29 that an alleged British spy, James Swinburn, had confessed that his group was "planning a coup d'état on the lines of the [Maj. Gen. Fazlollah] Zahedi coup in Iran" [see Vol. XIII, p. 275D1-B3]. The Egyptian Govt. Aug. 30 produced photostats of an alleged Swinburn confession implicating former British Embassy First Secy. O. C. B. St. John & former 2d Secy. Donald Cox as members of the ring.

The British Embassy in Cairo reported Aug. 29 that Egypt had confirmed the arrest of British businessman James Zarb on spy charges. Egyptian authorities Sept. 3 arrested a 4th Briton, John Thornton Stanley, on espionage charges. The Middle East News Agency said Sept. 1 that Public Prosecutor Hafez Sabek would ask the death penalty for some of the 30 persons reported held as spies. Nasser said Sept. 2 that Egypt had known of the ring for 2 years but "until 4 months ago we did not feel that these spies were dangerous to us."

(The British Forgn. Office Aug. 30 ordered Egyptian London Embassy visa attaché Salah Abdel Salaam Kafafi & commercial attaché Hamdi Mohammed Nassef expelled from Britain but gave no reason for the ousters. 2 British diplomats accused as spies left Egypt Aug. 31 under "strong" protest by the British Forgn. Office [see p. 282A2]. British spokesmen had said Aug. 29 that Britain had "decided not to discover any Egyptian spy rings here." A British note Sept. 3 demanded Egyptian payment of $2 million due 164 British advisers & teachers fired from Egyptian posts in 1951.

French Forces to Cyprus

Britain Aug. 29 agreed to the temporary stationing of "a contingent of French troops" on Cyprus. The British Forgn. Office said Aug. 29 that France had asked permission to base forces on the island to insure "the protection of French nationals & their interests in the Eastern Mediterranean." Advance elements of the French Army's 10th Parachute & 7th Mechanized Divisions reportedly were withdrawn from Algerian service and arrived on Cyprus Aug. 31 aboard the freighter *Aulne*. [See pp. 258F2, 267B2]

The French cruiser *Georges Leygues*, carrier *Arromanches*, and several destroyers & transports were reported Aug. 30 to have left the French naval base of Toulon. 2 more French vessels reportedly landed paratroopers & supplies in Famagusta, Cyprus Sept. 1. The 30,000-ton liner *Pasteur* was reported en route from Marseilles to Algiers Sept. 1 with 4,000 troops aboard and orders to load additional forces & equipment for transshipment to Cyprus. [See p. 258E2]

Other Allied Forces Invited

Cyprus Gov. Sir John Harding Sept. 1 invited "visiting forces" of the U.S., France, Canada, Australia, South Africa, India, Pakistan & Ceylon to use British facilities on the island as a base for Mid-Eastern operations. He extended to the foreign troops full privileges, including the use of com-

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Egypt Hires Soviet Pilots

Moscow Radio said Sept. 4 that a number of Soviet Black Sea pilots had agreed to join the Suez Canal force. Egypt had been permitted to place ads for pilots in Soviet newspapers Sept. 2. [See p. 282D3]

Egypt's Paris Embassy said Sept. 4 it had received nearly 200 applications for Suez pilot posts—100 from the USSR, 50 from Spain, 20 each from France & the Netherlands. Egypt's Bonn Embassy said Aug. 30 that 300 pilots, mostly Germans, had inquired about Suez employment.

Egyptian ads for canal pilots appeared in U.S. newspapers Aug. 30. Although U.S. maritime circles refused to indorse the recruiting, the Egyptian Consulate in New York reported Aug. 31 it had received "more than 25" applications, and more were reported by the Egyptian Consulate in San Francisco & Egyptian Embassy in Washington. [See p. 282E3]

munications, postal & logistic systems.

(Washington dispatches Aug. 29-Sept. 3 said that U.S. officials had indicated misgivings on the deployment of French forces to Cyprus & the continuing Anglo-French Mediterranean buildup. However, U.S. diplomatic sources were said Sept. 3 to feel that divergent U.S. & Anglo-French Suez moves could be part of an agreed policy to maneuver Egypt into agreement on control of the canal.)

NATO to Consider Suez

The NATO Permanent Council was asked Aug. 30 by Britain to "consider the Suez Canal question" at a meeting in Paris Sept. 5. Prime Min. Sir Anthony Eden met with his Cabt. Sept. 4 to review a statement which Forgn. Secy. Selwyn Lloyd would present to NATO on Britain's military policy during the Suez crisis [see p. 267D2]. West German dispatches said Sept. 1 that Britain had withdrawn 4,000-5,000 troops from NATO garrisons but that Bonn Govt. officials had received no notice of additional reductions in force. [See p. 274E3]

'Ike' Clarifies View on Canal

Pres. Eisenhower Aug. 29 conferred with State Secy. John Foster Dulles and issued a statement urging "peaceful solution" of the Suez dispute in line with the U.S. proposal presented at the London conference [see p. 273-E1-B2]. Mr. Eisenhower said that the "indispensable" plan to control "this waterway, internationalized by the Treaty of 1888," should receive support from all who "believe in the processes of international justice." "I am glad," he said, "that Pres. Nasser is prepared to meet to discuss this program." [See p. 281G3-282B1]

Egyptian Pres. Nasser Aug. 30 summoned U.S. Amb.-to-Egypt Henry A. Byroade to protest Pres. Eisenhower's statement. An Egyptian communiqué Aug. 30 expressed "regret" at Mr. Eisenhower's terming the canal "an international waterway." The communiqué asserted that the 1888 Treaty & 1954 Anglo-Egyptian Suez evacuation agreement had termed the canal an "integral part of Egypt." Egyptian Amb.-to-U.S. Ahmed Hussein Aug. 30 similarly protested Dulles' Aug. 28 statements. [See p. 281E2]

Pres. Eisenhower told an Aug. 31 news conference that the Suez waterway was "internationalized" in "the sense of usage of the canal." The 1888 Treaty, he said, gave "many nations rights in & to the canal in perpetuity," but did "not mean that these nations owned the canal." Asked if any orders had been given U.S. military forces in the Eastern Mediterranean, the President said that the U.S. was "committed to a peaceful settlement of this dispute, nothing else." [See p. 266D3]

Nasser told his Cairo press conference Sept. 2 that Mr. Eisenhower's explanation of U.S. Suez policy had "lifted the worry we had about the American stand on international justice." Nasser said that the Eisenhower view of an Egyptian-owned canal operating under international guarantees was the "same general point of view as that of Egypt." [See pp. 242E3, 289F1-D2]

Laborites Score Eden Policy

The British Govt. said Aug. 31 that it would not schedule the recall of Parliament for debate on the Suez crisis until "the outcome of the discussions" between Nasser & the Menzies Com. Recall of Parliament had been demanded by Laborite leader Hugh Gaitskell, who said in an Aug. 31 *Manchester Guardian* interview that the basing of French troops on Cyprus "may unfortunately give the impression" that "precautionary measures announced by the British Govt. were, in fact, the prelude to imposing a solution on Egypt by force." [See pp. 258D1, 266E2]

The British Trades Union Congress' General Council Aug. 31 approved, 26-4, a resolution urging Britain not to use force against Egypt without UN consent. Laborite ex-War Min. John Strachey charged Sept. 2 that deployment of French forces to Cyprus was "the most dangerous" of "all the foolish & wicked things which the [Eden] Govt. had done over Suez." He warned Sept. 2 that Britain risked involvement "in the hopeless attempt of the French to crush the Arab movement for independence in Algeria." [See p. 291G2-B3]

Pineau for Military Pressure

French Forgn. Min. Christian Pineau Sept. 2 reiterated French determination to exert military pressure on Egypt for a Suez settlement [see p. 281F3]. He charged that Soviet support had incited Nasser "to refuse to negotiate on the only possible basis" [see p. 281F2]. Pineau said France had "no right to practice a policy of surrender & to bow before the act of violence of the Egyptian dictator" [see p. 266F3]. He disputed the belief that French military moves could lead to war or meet with united Arab opposition. [See p. 258B2]

French Oppose Egypt's Arming

The French Forgn. Ministry Sept. 4 protested the complete mobilization reportedly ordered by Egyptian military leaders. Ministry spokesmen said that France "deeply regrets" the Egyptian moves as "exorbitant" & "out of proportion to the present situation." The French officials noted that France had not ordered mobilization. They referred to redeployment of French forces to Cyprus as "small."

Egyptian War Min. Maj. Gen. Abdel Hakim Amer was quoted by the Cairo newspaper *Al Akhbar* Sept. 3 as saying that, with completion of callup of the Natl. Guard & "all popular combat units," the "Egyptian army is ready to the last details" & "shall never be taken by surprise." He warned that "war against us will not be recreation, as is believed by those who dream of it." [See pp. 267G1, 274A3]

Nasser Gets Arab Support

Beirut dispatches said Sept. 2 that acting Lebanese Premier Saeb Salem & Syrian Premier Sabri el-Assali had agreed Sept. 1 to make joint protest against the French Govt.'s movement of troops to Cyprus. Damascus Radio charged Aug. 31 that "Westerners are threatening the peace & security of the Middle East." Beirut's English-language *Daily Star* commented Aug. 31 that the British & French felt that "Nasser's prestige must . . . be crushed to bolster the prestige of Britain & France." [See p. 267D1]

Lebanese dispatches Aug. 31 quoted Syrian & Egyptian newspapers as reporting the existence of a pan-Arab underground movement, Oruba, said to be planning destruction of Western oil installations & bases in event of an attack on Egypt. Oruba, whose name was the nationalist term for "Arabism," was said to be commanded by "Col. Qanoot," former Palestinian Arab & British Army veteran Tewfik Toukan. The Iraq Petroleum Co. Sept. 2 reported possible sabotage at its K1 pumping station supplying Syria.

Report Jordan Checks Nasser

Jordanian King Hussein Sept. 4 asked Syrian Pres. Shukri el-Kuwatly & Lebanese Pres. Camille Chamoun to confer, reportedly on coordination of policy to counter Nasser's growing domination of the smaller Arab states. Amman dispatches Aug. 24 had reported an agreement between Hussein & el-Kuwatly on support for Egypt during the Suez crisis & on economic & military aid for Jordan from Syria, Egypt & Saudi Arabia. Jordanian sources said the inter-Arab aid program, to supplement British subsidies, would total $9 million. [See pp. 225D2, 259A2]

(Maj. Gen. Ali Abu Nuwar, Jordanian army Chief of Staff, said Aug. 27

FACTS ON FILE is published weekly by Facts on File, Inc., 119 W. 57th St., New York 19, N. Y. (COlumbus 5-2011-2). Entered as 2d class matter June 24, 1941 at the Post Office in New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription $70 a year; Yearbooks (bound volumes) from 1942—$25 each. Cumulative Index published twice a month. Copyright 1956 by Facts on File, Inc. Edw. Van Westerborg, Pres.-Treas.; Fred McGhee, Secy.-Editor; Bernard Messinger, Business Manager.

that the Suez dispute was "pushing the whole Arab world toward Communism." Nuwar said that Arabs felt that "if Britain & France attacked Egypt it would be an open aggression & we would all be united against them. We are not strong enough to fight them without an ally, and it is obvious who it would be." [See p. 281D3]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Reject U.S. Plane Protest

The U.S. State & Defense Depts. Aug. 31 charged Communist China with "unjustified" downing of a U.S. Navy patrol plane Aug. 22 and said that the U.S. would demand "damages for loss of life" & "the plane itself." The joint statement conceded that the U.S. craft "might by a navigational error" have passed over Communist-held islands but asserted that "the actual attack took place over international waters." [See p. 283A-D1]

The statement said that Red China had, in a memorandum to the U.S. through British diplomats, admitted shooting down a "Chiang Kai-shek" plane and said that if the craft was of U.S. origin, China "could not but express great regret." Reports Sept. 1 said Red China's memorandum had protested "planned provocation" against Communist territory by U.S. 7th Fleet search units. A 7th Fleet destroyer Aug. 29 recovered the body of a 2d crewman from the downed plane. [See p. 283B1]

A Red Chinese statement broadcast Sept. 2 by Peiping Radio rejected the U.S. charges as "unacceptable" and called the demand for compensation "groundless." The Peiping Govt. noted that China had expressed regret at the incident but said that the attack, in an area of constant Chinese Natl. air harassment, was "entirely justified." The U.S. State Dept. said Sept. 4 that Red China had found & would return the body of patrol plane crewman William F. Haskins. [See p. 283D1]

Russians Continue A-Tests

The USSR detonated the 2d & 3d nuclear devices of the current Soviet test series Aug. 30 & Sept. 2 at proving grounds in Southwest Siberia. Pres. Eisenhower revealed the 2d test at a news conference Aug. 31 and said it was "somewhat larger" than the one reported Aug. 24. Mr. Eisenhower charged the USSR with surrounding its A-tests with "wartime secrecy." [See p. 283E1-A2]

The USSR Aug. 31 confirmed the Aug. 24 & 30 test shots to "perfect nuclear weapons" & develop new types for arming "various kinds of troops." The Soviet announcement said that a "minimum" amount of "radioactive substance" had been detonated at "great heights" Aug. 24 & 30. Dr. Ralph Lapp, U.S. atomic scientist, said Aug. 27 that the Aug. 24 blast may have tested the warhead for an intermediate ballistic missile. [See pp. 134D3, 221F-G1, 233F3]

Adm. Lewis L. Strauss, U.S. Atomic Energy Comm. chairman, announced Sept. 3 that the 3d Soviet test had been made Sept. 2 "in the same region & in the same range of size as in the 2 previous bursts." Soviet atomic scientist Dr. August Letavet challenged Aug. 28 a claim attributed to Strauss that the U.S. had developed a "clean" nuclear weapon with little radioactive fallout. Letavet said that all atomic bursts produced Strontium-90, which was said to affect hereditary characteristics. [See p. 195A1-D2]

(Brazilian Pres. Juscelino Kubitschek Aug. 31 suspended the export of thorium & radium to the U.S. & denounced a Brazilian-U.S. agreement for joint uranium prospecting on Brazilian territory [see p. 155D1; Vol. XV, p. 198B3]. Breaking of the accord, an action reportedly pressed by Brazilian military leaders opposed to export of fission materials, was recommended by Brazil's Natl. Security Council Aug. 30. A Brazilian-U.S. atoms-for-peace agreement remained in force.) [See p. 155C1]

British Bar Cyprus Talks

The British Govt. was reported Aug. 29 to have decided against resumption of negotiations with the exiled Cypriot Orthodox Church Ethnarch, Archbishop Makarios. British officials were said to believe that recently-published diaries attributed to EOKA leader Col. George Grivas had proved Makarios' leadership of the Cypriot terrorist group [see p. 283C3]. British officials on Cyprus placed the acting Cypriot Ethnarch, Bishop Anthimos of Kitium, under house arrest Aug. 29 and arrested & interrogated Ethnarchy Secy. Nicos Kranidiotis early Sept. 5 on the basis of information contained in the diaries. [See pp. 275A-F1, 191E1]

(Constantine Efstathopoulos, World War II Grivas aide mentioned in the diaries, denounced them as fraudulent Aug. 29. He said in Athens that British agents had offered him $140,000 for facsimiles of Grivas' handwriting.)

Terrorism was resumed on Cyprus Aug. 30-Sept. 4. Among incidents during the week: limpet mines damaged a British tank landing ship (LST) in Famagusta harbor Aug. 30. A British policeman, 2 extremists & a bystander were killed in the escape of EOKA man Polykarpos Hadjigeorghiu from Nicosia Gen. Hospital Aug. 31. Terrorist bombs damaged British Middle East Command Hq. in Episkopi Sept. 1. Time bombs wrecked the British Colonial Govt. printing office in Nicosia and an unarmed policeman was killed Sept. 2. A British captain was wounded & a Turkish Cypriot killed by EOKA gunfire in Larnaca Sept. 4. [See p. 282B3]

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Algeria. Premier Guy Mollet told the French Cabt. Aug. 31 that he would go to Algeria within a week to press for political settlement of the rebellion there [see pp. 283D3, 275-G2-A3]. French sources Sept. 3 released reports showing more than 3,000 civilians killed in rebel attacks between Nov. 1, 1954 & Aug. 1, 1956. The reports listed as killed 2,720 Algerian Moslems (42 women, 34 children) & 336 French Algerians (17 women, 74 children). No figures were issued for French & rebel military casualties [see p. 275A-C3]. A report published by the *N. Y. Times* Sept. 1 also listed among property damaged in Algeria: 896 farms & 229 schools destroyed, 21,642 cattle killed or stolen, 11,225 acres of crops destroyed, 167,100 fruit trees & 3,221,000 grapevines cut [see p. 150E-G2]. . . . Algerian dispatches Sept. 4 reported the capture of French army deserter Lt. Lucien Guerrab, said to have succeeded Lt. Henri Maillot as leader of a Communist unit fighting with the rebels [see p. 199A3]. French officials reported 13 rebels killed Aug. 29, 15 killed Sept. 2 & 71 killed Sept. 4. Rebel attacks were said to have killed 3 civilians & wounded 29 Aug. 29 and killed 2 Europeans & wounded 26 others Sept. 2. [See p. 283E3]

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Afghan Premier Prince Mohammed Daud Khan was reported Aug. 25 to have signed pacts with Czechoslovakia & the USSR for the supply of arms, ammunition & aircraft to Afghanistan. [See p. 134E1] . . . **Red Chinese** troops were said Sept. 1 to be concentrating on the China-Burma border. 700 Chinese troops were reported Aug. 25 to have made a 3d thrust into Burma & fortified positions in Kachin State. [See p. 267G3] . . . **Hungary** Aug. 16 released under clemency Endre Marton, AP Budapest correspondent imprisoned on spy charges in Feb. 1955. His wife, Ilona Nylas Marton, had been freed in April. [See p. 43E1] . . . **India** Aug. 29 signed an agreement for purchase of $305 million worth of surplus U.S. food. The U.S. agreed to provide $54.2 million toward freight costs & 15% of the food price in grants. 65% of the total was to be covered by loans, to be paid in rupees & reinvested in India on a prearranged plan with $55 million used to promote private industry. [See p. 221B3] . . . **Maltese** Prime Min. Dom Mintoff began talks in London Sept. 4 on Malta's integration into the United Kingdom & an annual Maltese subsidy. Malta reportedly had asked for £7-£8 million & Britain offered £500,000 a year. [See p. 71C1] . . . **Viktor Ivanovich Petrov**, a Soviet translator, was fired by UN officials Aug. 24 on charges of attempting to obtain secret information on U.S. aircraft. [See p. 142B2] . . . **U.S. Chief Justice Earl Warren** left India Sept. 2 after a 17-day visit & meetings with Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru. Warren received an honorary LLD from the U. of Delhi Aug. 31. [See p. 238F3] . . . **Nina Ponomareva,** 27, Russian world record-holder for the women's discus throw, was reported under shelter by the USSR's London Embassy Sept. 4 from shoplifting charges for theft of 5 hats worth $4.68 from a London store Aug. 29. A warrant was issued for her arrest after she failed to appear for arraignment Aug. 30. Her Soviet teammates withdrew from an Anglo-Soviet track & field meet Aug. 31, charging the British with "dirty provocation." [See Vol. XIV, p. 295D3]

POLITICS

Stevenson Gets CIA Data

Democratic Presidential nominee Adlai E. Stevenson received a formal offer from Pres. Eisenhower Sept. 4 of periodic briefings by the Central Intelligence Agency on international developments. Stevenson had said at a news conference in Chicago Aug. 31 that he would "welcome" such an offer, and White House Press Secy. James C. Hagerty had said Sept. 1 that the President "always expected" to supply Stevenson with such reports so that delicate U.S. foreign relations would not be injured by campaign controversy. Similar briefings had been made available to GOP nominee Thomas E. Dewey by Presidents Roosevelt & Truman during the 1944 & 1948 campaigns, and to Stevenson during the 1952 campaign. [See p. 256C3]

Labor Leaders Favor Democrats

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, meeting Aug. 28 in Forest Park, Pa., voted by 17-5 to recommend that the AFL-CIO General Board indorse the Democratic national ticket of Stevenson & Sen. Estes Kefauver. In a preliminary vote, the council approved by 14-8 the submission of a recommendation to the general board. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany & Secy. Treas. William F. Schnitzler abstained on both votes.

Council members in favor of indorsing the Democratic ticket: Reuther (auto workers), Doherty (letter carriers), Rieve (textile workers), Potofsky (men's clothing workers), Bierne (telephone workers), Carey (electrical workers), Dubinsky (ladies' garment workers), Curran (maritime union), Harrison (railway clerks), Birthright (barbers), Buckmaster (rubber workers), Keenan (electricians), Walsh (stagehands), McDonald (steelworkers), Winter (bakers), Petrillo (musicians) & MacGowan (boilermakers). Winter, Petrillo & MacGowan voted against making an indorsement, then voted preference for the Democratic ticket.

Council members opposed on both votes: Bates (bricklayers), McFetridge (bldg. service workers), Beck (teamsters), Randolph (pullman porters) & Hutcheson (carpenters).

Meany, who personally favored the Democrats but opposed the AFL-CIO's formal indorsement of one party's national ticket, said the council had discussed both the Democratic & Republican platforms, found shortcomings in both but preferred the Democrats'.

Stevenson said in Sioux City, Ia. Aug. 29 that he welcomed the labor leaders' support. The Democratic nominee said that Pres. Eisenhower had "a deaf ear for labor." Republicans discounted the Exec. Council's action, with Labor Secy. James P. Mitchell pointing out that the President was elected in 1952 without AFL & CIO indorsement and predicting that "the working people of this country will elect him again." White House Press Secy. James C. Hagerty said voting intentions of workers were not fixed by "a vote of an executive council." Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon said he was "sure that . . . the leaders of organized labor do not intend to bind their members or dictate to them how they should think & vote." [See pp. 276D2, 269D1]

(UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther said Sept. 2 on CBS-TV's *Face the Nation* that the AFL-CIO expected ¼ of its 15 million members to contribute $1 each to Presidential & Congressional campaign funds. He said some Republican candidates for Congress deserved labor support "on their records" but that "it's getting harder & harder to find a Republican whose record justifies our support.") [See p. 269D1]

Labor Day Campaigning

Stevenson made 4 Labor Day speeches in Michigan Sept. 3 during appearances in which he was accompanied by many labor union leaders. He said in his major speech of the day, at Detroit's annual Labor Day rally in Cadillac Sq., that "the only economic goals that count are those that mean something in terms of people's lives," but that the Republicans "see business as an end in itself, progress as something you measure on a slide rule & prosperity as a statistic." He called for: repeal of the Taft-Hartley law to "strengthen & equalize the essential processes of free collective bargaining"; "expanded programs of unemployment insurance, worker retraining, guaranteed annual wage & other programs aimed to share equitably between business, the consumer & the displaced worker the transitional cost of technological change" caused by developments such as automation & atomic energy; federal aid in expansion & improvement of schools, health services & "private, voluntary, pre-payment health insurance, with provisions enabling the purchase of such insurance by families . . . now unable to afford it"; abolition of racial & religious restrictions on "the freedoms of conscience, belief, expression & opportunity."

Stevenson told a rally of Polish-American war veterans in Detroit that the Republicans, in a "cynical search for votes," had given a 1952 campaign pledge to bring about the liberation of Soviet satellite countries which State Secy. John Foster Dulles had done nothing to fulfill. Stevenson said he would not "play politics with these life-&-death issues." He discussed the theme at an AFL-CIO Labor Day celebration in Pontiac, Mich., where he said the Eisenhower Admin. had "betrayed" its promise to "liberate the Poles, the Czechs & satellite peoples behind the Iron Curtain without going to war." [See pp. 286D2, 278C1]

Both in Cadillac Sq. & at the Michigan State Fair in Muskegon Sept. 3, Stevenson charged the Eisenhower Admin. with claiming credit for prosperity based on Democratic accomplishments. He appealed to farmers & industrial workers to understand each other's problems. He said in a statement issued Sept. 2 in connection with Labor Day that "all, or nearly all, of labor's modern gains were fostered by my party." [See pp. 277D1, 278C3]

'Ike,' Mitchell Speak for GOP

Pres. Eisenhower, in a talk at the White House Sept. 1 on the dedication of a postage stamp to Peter J. McGuire, originator of Labor Day, said that American workers had "produced . . . an economy whose productivity is the envy of the world—and, I am proud to say, the terror of any who would be our enemies." He praised U.S. labor for "doing far more than working merely for its own continuous rise in living standards," saying that it had "helped create respect for the ideals of freedom (&) human dignity" and become "the greatest enemy of enslaved labor in any corner of the earth." The President said in his formal Labor Day message Sept. 2 that, although there were 66 million employed in the U.S., "there are still those who seek a job & cannot find one," and "the Govt. must seek to perfect its ways of helping people find jobs & providing security for those who are unemployed through no fault of their own." The President's statement Sept. 2 did not refer to politics. [See pp. 285B1, 286B3]

Labor Secy. James P. Mitchell disclosed Sept. 2 on NBC-TV's *Meet the Press* that employment reached an all-time record of 66,800,000 in the U.S. in August [see p. 230D2]. A Labor Day letter from Mitchell to the President, made public by GOP Natl. Chrmn. Leonard W. Hall Sept. 3, said that national employment had gained by 5,500,000 during the Eisenhower Admin. "with our country at peace," and that the President had made good on a pledge made on Labor Day, 1952 to be "fair" & a "friend" to labor. The President, in commenting on Mitchell's letter, said that gains made by workers during his Admin. showed the world "the benefits that can be accomplished by free labor under a free government." [See p. 222G1]

Other Campaign Developments

Stevenson-Kefauver. The Dem. Natl. Com. released Aug. 25 a point-by-point analysis of the Republican platform, prepared at Stevenson's request, designed to show "the contrast between Republican promises & past Republican performances." Stevenson said the new GOP platform offered "one of the rarest collections of already broken promises in modern political history." He said comparison of the 1956 platforms showed that the GOP was "a stand-pat, do-nothing party," whereas the Democratic party was "still a forward-looking party that sees a big job ahead & does not fear to undertake it." [See pp. 277G2, 287F1]

Stevenson & the Democratic Vice Presidential nominee, Sen. Estes Kefauver, opened their campaign by attending a rally in Santa Fe, N.M. Aug. 27 for party leaders from Ariz., Ark., Colo., Okla., N.M., Tex. & Wyo. The meeting was the first of 8th such regional campaign-launching rallies the Democratic nominees planned to attend. Stevenson promised a campaign" open to the ideas of anyone who wants to make a suggestion for the new America which we all want." He said he did not intend to wage "a personal popularity contest" with Pres. Eisenhower but believed the Democrats would win "by making it clear

would win "by making it clear again that the Democratic Party stands for what people really believe in." (Kefauver, arriving in Libertyville, Ill. to join Stevenson for a series of campaign trips, promised Aug. 25 a Democratic grass-roots campaign that would reach the "Joe Smiths" of the nation.) [See p. 284G1]

Stevenson & Kefauver flew to Vancouver, Wash. for a rally Aug. 28 attended by party leaders from Ida., Mont., Ore., Utah & Wash. Stevenson assailed the Republicans for "giveaway" of national resources in its policy on Pacific Northwest power projects. He referred by implication to Democratic charges that Pres. Eisenhower was a "part-time" President when he said of the forthcoming campaign: "I only hope my opponent has time to face some of the realities of our diminished stature in the world & lost opportunities at home, and when I speak of 'lost opportunities' I don't mean on the putting green." [See p. 277C, E1]

Stevenson & Kefauver met in Sioux Citv, Ia. Aug. 29 with party leaders from Iowa, Kan., Minn., Nebr., N. D., S.D. & Wis. Stevenson stressed Republican vulnerability on the farm issue & said the Eisenhower Admin. was responsible for "human heartbreak" caused by financial hardships experienced by farmers. But several Democratic leaders from farm states at the Sioux City meeting said a recent uptrend in farm prices & the prospect of soil bank payments this year may have lessened the importance of the farm issue.

Leaders from 10 southern states (Ala., Fla., Ga., Ky., La., Miss., N.C., S.C., Tenn., Va.), meeting with Stevenson & Kefauver in Knoxville, Tenn. Aug. 30, expressed optimism over prospects for a Democratic sweep of the South. Stevenson said in a talk in Knoxville that the Eisenhower Admin. was failing to take "bold & imaginative steps" toward world atomic disarmament and was letting the U.S. lag "seriously" in peaceful development of atomic energy. He said private industry, with no profits immediately in prospect, would not develop atomic energy, and that "selfish interests must not prevent the Govt. from doing the job." Kefauver said in Knoxville that the Eisenhower Admin. had "conceived the [Dixon-Yates] plan for dismemberment of TVA in the dark of the night." [See p. 277A2]

Returning to Chicago Aug. 31, Stevenson said he had found at the regional meetings much concern "about America's lopsided prosperity," "serious unemployment in such diverse places as northern New Mexico & Detroit & southern Illinois" and "failure of leadership in the Eisenhower Admin.," and that "the farm depression is already being felt by the small business man [&] farm equipment worker." But "as to the purely political aspects of our trip, all the news is good. The Democratic leaders . . . tell us that the Eisenhower record will defeat him in many states he carried in 1952." (A Sunday *N.Y. Times* news review Sept. 2 summarized Stevenson's Chicago statement thus: "'All the news is good' . . . There was 'serious unemployment' in northern New Mexico, Detroit and southern Illinois.'" White House Press Secy. James C. Hagerty cited the *Times* account Sept. 4 in challenging Stevenson to say whether he thought "unemployment, no matter how small, is good news." Clayton Fritchey, Stevenson's press secretary, replied in Chicago that Hagerty had "made a serious mistake" in accepting a misquotation of the Democratic nominee. The *Times* issued an apology Sept. 4 for its "unfortunate inversion" of Stevenson's remarks.)

Eisenhower-Nixon. Pres. Eisenhower told his news conference Aug. 31 that he planned no "whistle stop" campaign tours but would "stand on [the] record" of his Admin. & "make certain" that the record "is made forcefully clear to the American people." He said he would not indulge in "petty name-calling" or "phrases to belittle someone" during his campaign. He challenged the popular conception that Pres. William McKinley was a prototype of conservatism, recalling that McKinley had said in a speech in Buffalo Sept. 5, 1901—the day before his death—that the U.S. must open up "mutual exchange of commodities" with other countries and that "isolation is no longer possible or desireable." [See pp 284E3-285A2]

Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon broke off a post-GOP convention vacation in Mantoloking, N. J. Aug. 31 to return to the bedside of his dying father in Whittier, Calif. [See pp. 295G3, 284C3]

F. Donald Nixon, the Vice President's brother, in Whittier Sept. 1, denounced the Los Angeles brokerage firm of Morgan & Co. for having mailed a letter to 65 Los Angeles-area Young Republican Club leaders asking that they announce in club meetings that stock in the Nixon family's supermarket & 3 restaurants was for sale. Donald Nixon said the letters were sent out by a stock salesman without approval of the Nixons or broker Emerson Morgan, and that the Vice President had "no interest, financial or otherwise," in the firms.

●

Ex-Pres. Harry S. Truman, speaking at a Labor Day festival in Ottumwa, Ia. Sept. 1, charged that Pres. Eisenhower had promised farmers 100% of parity during the 1952 campaign, then worked "to bring prices down to 80% of parity" and ignored farmers' needs to increase the "big money boys'" profits [see p. 276C2]. Truman, who addressed a Labor Day celebration in Milwaukee, said during a TV interview in Milwaukee Sept. 3 that Vice Pres. Nixon had accused him of "treason" during a campaign speech in Texarkana, Tex. Oct. 27, 1952.* Truman also said during the Milwaukee interview: he never termed the Senatorial investigation of Alger Hiss a "red herring," but "it was" one [see Vol. VIII, p. 252P]; neither the late Harry Dexter White nor Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, both accused during Congressional investigations of aiding the Communists, was "guilty of anything," and Hiss "was never convicted of being disloyal to the Govt. of the U. S." When asked whether he thought Hiss "was a Communist," Truman replied, "No, I do not." (Sen. Karl E. Mundt, R., S. D., called upon Stevenson Sept. 4 to "repudiate" Truman's "shocking statement" on Hiss.) [See p. 277A3]

Herbert C. Paschen, 51, Cook Co. treasurer in Chicago, withdrew Aug. 29 as Democratic nominee for Gov. of Illinois because of a grand jury investigation of contributions to a $35,000 welfare fund for employees of his office made by banks holding county deposits. He denied that he had exerted political pressure on the banks or used their contributions for political purposes. The state Dem. Central Com. Sept. 4 named Chicago Superior Court Judge Richard B. Austin, 55, ex-asst. state attorney, to replace Paschen as the opponent of Republican Gov. William G. Stratton. [See p. 288D3] . . . **George P. Mahoney,** 56, Baltimore paving contractor, defeated Mrs. Millard E. Tydings to win the Maryland Dem. Central Com.'s designation as Senatorial nominee to succeed Tydings. [See p. 279F3] . . . **Frank Church,** 32, Boise attorney, defeated ex-Sen. Glen Taylor, 27,942 to 27,742, in Idaho's Democratic Senatorial primary, according to a canvass of the vote Sept. 2. [See Vol. XIV, p. 363C1] . . . **Sen. Price Daniel** defeated Ralph Yarborough, 698,125 to 694,578, in a runoff Aug. 25 for the Texas Democratic nomination for Governor, according to unofficial returns. [See p. 252A3]

'Democrat Party' to GOP

L. Richard Guylay, Republican Natl. Com. public relations director, said Aug. 29 in Washington that Republicans had decided to call their opponents the "Democrat" instead of "Democratic" Party because Democrat "comes easy to most people" and "democratic is an adjective not descriptive of the party as it exists today." A Dem. Natl. Com. statement Aug. 30 derided Guylay's disclosure and said Democrats thought "Republican" was the worst name they could apply to their opponents.

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Desegregation Riots

Mob demonstrations developed Aug. 29 in Clinton, Tenn. & Mansfield, Tex. against admission of Negro students to previously all-white high schools at the beginning of the new school term. Texas authorities barred the integration move in Mansfield to avoid disorders, but Tennessee Natl. Guardsmen were called out to enforce the admission of 9 Negroes to Clinton high school.

Local authorities in Clinton Aug. 26 arrested John Kasper, 26, of Cam-

* The AP quoted Nixon as saying in the Texarkana speech that Truman, then-State Secy. Dean G. Acheson & Stevenson were "traitors to the high principles in which many of the nation's Democrats believe" and that "the Truman-Acheson-Stevenson gang's toleration & defense of communism in high places" had "outraged" the "real Democrats." [See p. 285C3]

Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended September 1

FINANCE:

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
U. S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$21,857	*$21,856	*$21,682
Currency circulation	*$30,618	*$30,654	*$30,268
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans§	[a]*$29,182	*$29,029	*$24,050
N. Y. bank clearings	$10,182,386,271	$10,310,340,902	$9,312,418,248
England note circulation	*£1,907.49	*£1,924.39	*£1,782.25
N. Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	8,032,353	8,892,795	9,062,420
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	206.99	208.98	197.10
Bond sales (par value)	$15,046,600	$18,082,000	$22,242,000
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	93.87	94.07	98.77
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	76,661	88,621	100,663
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]7,126,550	7,122,100	6,684,800
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]9,960,000	9,500,000	9,385,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*[b]11,340	*11,794	*10,906
Carloadings (cars)	[b]770,413	769,624	791,977
PRICES:			
Wheat (bu.)	$2.59⅜	$2.54½	$2.41⅛
Corn (bu.)	$1.88½	$1.86⅝	$1.50⅛
Cotton (lb.)	$.344	$.3445	$.3435
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$58.17	$57.50	$43.83
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$6.04	$6.09	$6.15
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	[d]114.6	114.6	110.5
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales§¶	[b]120	111	111
Failures (Aug. 23)‡	215	289	180
Forgn. Trade (Census Bur.)—	**July**	**June**	**July 1955**
Imports	*$1,044	*$1,032.4	*$885.3
Exports	*$1,630	*$1,686.7	*$1,269.7
AGRICULTURE:	**June**	**July**	**June 1955**
Cash receipts from farming([e])	*$2,091	*$2,038	*$2,027
From crops	*$779	*$627	*$727
From livestock & products	*$1,298	*$1,395	*$1,289

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-49=100 §Fed. Reserve Board [a]Member banks, 94 cities, Aug. 22 [b]Aug. 25 [c]Aug. 18 [d]Aug. 28 [e]Including Govt. payments

COST OF LIVING

(From Bureau of Labor Statistics; 1947-49=100)

	July	June	July 1955
Consumer price index (all items)	*117.0	*116.2	114.7
Apparel	105.3	104.8	103.2
Food	114.8	113.2	112.1
Housing	121.8	121.4	119.9
Rent	133.2	132.5	130.4
Medical care	132.7	132.0	127.9
Purchasing pwr. of the dollar as measured by:			
Wholesale prices	87.7	87.6	90.5
Consumer prices	85.5	86.1	87.2
Retail food prices	87.1	88.3	89.2

*Record high; the increase meant 4c.-an-hr. raises for some 1,250,000 auto, electrical & other workers with "escalator" contracts tied to the index.

den, N. J., who identified himself as exec. secy. of the Seaboard Council of the White Citizens Council in Washington, for trying to incite a riot against school desegregation by passing out literature & urging white parents to picket the school. 11 Negro students had been enrolled that day in the 800-student high school in Clinton (near Oak Ridge). The local charge against Kasper was dismissed, but Police Chief Joe Wilson & sheriff's officers blamed his activities for a demonstration by 1,000 persons Aug. 29 that caused them to transfer the 11 Negro students home from school. As fights broke out among 100 anti-Negro demonstrators near the school Aug. 30, Kasper & 5 of his Clinton followers were arrested for violation of a writ of attachment issued by Fed. Judge Robert L. Taylor of Knoxville, Tenn. against activities that would interfere with racial integration of Clinton High School. Kasper was given a one-yr. jail sentence by Taylor Aug. 31, but an unruly crowd of 500-1,000 persons continued demonstrations in Clinton with the encouragement of Asa Carter, North Alabama White Citizens Council leader, of Birmingham. Continuing demonstrations caused Sheriff Glad Woodward to appeal to Gov. Frank G. Clement Sept. 1, with the approval of Mayor W. E. Lewallen & the Clinton City Council, for state aid in preserving order, and 600 combat-equipped Natl. Guardsmen directed by Maj. Gen. Joe W. Henry, state adjutant general, moved into Clinton Sept. 2 to prevent acts of violence by demonstrators. Guardsmen broke up crowds before nightfall Sept. 3, and enforced order Sept. 4 when the 11 Negroes returned to Clinton H.S. while 2/3 of the 800 white students boycotted their classes. Meanwhile, 15 men were arrested Sept. 4 in nearby Oliver Springs, Tenn., where several dynamite blasts were set off in the Negro section after rumors circulated that Oliver Springs schools would be integrated. [See pp. 84F1, 86A1]

Disturbances in Mansfield, Tex. (mid-way between Dallas & Ft. Worth) began Aug. 28 when an effigy of a Negro was hanged on the town's main street. A crowd of 250 anti-desegregationists assembled at the all-white Mansfield H.S. Aug. 30 to oppose registration of Negroes under a federal court desegregation order, and 8 Negro students living in the Mansfield district registered Aug. 31 at the Ft. Worth Negro school they had attended last year. Texas Gov. Allan Shivers sent 2 Texas Rangers to Mansfield Aug. 31 to help preserve order after pro-segregation demonstators had smashed Telenews cameraman Gordon Yoder's camera & threatened Asst. County Dist. Atty. Grady Hight. Pleas by Mansfield school authorities for a stay of the desegregation order pending its appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court were denied by Fed. Judge John R. Brown of Houston Aug. 31 & U.S. Supreme Court Assoc. Justice Hugo L. Black Sept. 4, but no Negro students risked enrollment in Mansfield Sept. 4 in the face of a Ranger-patrolled rally at the school by segregationists. [See p. 86A1]

ARTS & SCIENCE

Medicine. The U.S. Public Health Service reported Aug. 30 that 8,031 cases of polio had been listed in the U.S. this year as against 14,135 in the first 8 mos. of 1955. Chicago reported a decline in its weekly rate of new cases Aug. 16. [See p. 271E2] . . . A new anti-grippe vaccine incorporating grippe-type viruses 3, 4, & 7 (among 13 known types of adenoviruses or APC viruses) proved 50%-70% effective against Type 4 grippe in tests on 4,000 Navy recruits at the Great Lakes (Ill.) Naval Training Center last winter & spring, reports by the Navy Dept., Public Health Service & AMA *Journal* disclosed Aug. 16. [See p. 131E1; Vol. XIV, 71C1] . . . The U.S. Food & Drug Admin. advised physicians & drug mfrs. Aug. 22 to reduce the dosage of tranquilizing pills because their excessive use might cause peptic ulcers, ulcerated colitis & adverse mental effects. [See p. 239G3]

NEW BOOKS

Azalai. By John Skolle. Voyage made by U.S. school teacher in a camel caravan transporting salt across the Sahara from Taoudeni in French West Africa to Timbuctoo. Aug. 22. (Harper, 272 pp., $4)†

Beowulf. By Bryher. Two maiden tea shoppe owners fight the blitz in London. Aug. 27. (Pantheon, 201 pp., $2.75)*

Beyond the Aegean. By Ilias Venezis. Trans. from Greek by E. D. Scott-Kilvert. Adventures & tales of pre-World War I Greece as seen through the eyes of a 10-yr. old child. Aug. 23. (Vanguard, 260 pp., $3.50)*

A Certain Smile. By Françoise Sagan, trans. from French by Anne Green. Young girl's brief affair with uncle of her lover. Aug. 16. (Dutton, 128 pp., $2.95)*

The Crucial Decade: America, 1945-1955. By Eric F. Goldman. Impartial coverage of decade following V-J day & its place in American history. Aug. 20. (Knopf, 298 pp., $5)†

A Family Party. By John O'Hara. Sentimental novelette of 40-yr. career & life of small-town family doctor. Aug. 16. (Random, 64 pp., $1.95)*

The Hope of Refuge. By Sikes Johnson. Western Texas town explodes in an orgy of ignorance and hatred when it discovers one of its citizens is married to a Russian immigrant. May 17. (Little, Brown, 246 pp., $3.50)*

In Search of Adam. By Herbert Wendt, trans. from German by James Cleugh. Attempt in popular style to trace progress of man & discover his origin. BOMC Aug. choice. Aug. 20. (Houghton Mifflin, 540 pp., $6.50)†

A Little More Than Kin. By Nelia Gardner White. Flashback confession-type tale of rivalry between twin brothers. Aug. 16. (Viking, 245 pp., $3.50)*

Richard III. By Paul Murray Kendall. Biog. of British monarch whom the author sees as a brilliant, troubled general, much maligned by W. Shakespeare. Aug. 24. (Norton, 602 pp., $5.95)†

So Far From Spring. By Peggy Simson Curry. Young Scot emigrates to cattle country of U.S. northwest, brings his wife and child from the old country, then falls in love with a woman ranch owner. Aug. 17. (Viking, 344 pp., $3.95)*

Speak to the Winds. By Ruth Moore. Life on an island off the Maine coast turns violent when the summer visitors leave. Lit. Guild Sept. choice. Aug. 22. (Morrow, 309 pp., $3.50)*

Tolbecken. By Samuel Shellabarger. 2 brothers' attempt to uphold family tradition during the early part of 20th century. Aug. 20. (Little, Brown, 370 pp., $3.95)*

Will Acting Spoil Marilyn Monroe? By Pete Martin. Biographical sketch together with numerous photos of Hollywood's blonde glamour girl. Aug. 16. (Doubleday, 128 pp., $2.95)†

LEADING AUGUST FILMS

New York Release

The Ambassador's Daughter. U.S. Senator thwarted by love in efforts to have Paris put out of bounds for U.S. troops. Screenplay written, directed & produced by Norman Krasna in Technicolor for United Artists. With Olivia de Havilland, John Forsythe, Myrna Loy, Adolphe Menjou, Edward Arnold. Aug. 29.

Autumn Leaves. Joan Crawford as woman married to young schizophrenic whose first wife was stolen by his father. Screenplay by Jack Jevne, Lewis Meltzer & Robert Blees. Directed by Robert Aldrich. Produced by William Goetz for Columbia. With Cliff Robertson, Vera Miles, Lorne Greene, Shepperd Strudwick. Aug. 1.

Bigger Than Life. James Mason as a mild school teacher who undergoes personality change when he becomes addicted to cortisone. Screenplay by Cyril Hume & Richard Maibaum, based on article by Berton Roueche. Directed by Nicholas Ray. Produced by Mason in De Luxe

* Fiction † Non-fiction

Color for 20th Century-Fox. With Barbara Rush, Walther Matthau, Robert Simon, Christopher Olsen. Aug. 2.

Bus Stop. Marilyn Monroe as tinny cafe singer courted by young cowboy while both are marooned by snowstorm. Screenplay by George Axelrod based on William Inge's play. Directed by Joshua Logan. Produced by Buddy Adler in De Luxe Color for 20th Century-Fox. With Don Murray, Arthur O'Connell, Betty Field, Eileen Heckart. Aug. 21.

The Doctors. French film about young, cynical doctor who finds himself while practicing in small village. Screenplay by Maurice Auberge based on André Soubiran's novel. Directed by Ralph Habib. Transcontinental S. A. production. Kingsley-Intl. Release. With Raymond Pellegrin, Jeanne Moreau, Jean Chevrier, Fernand Ledoux. Aug. 6.

Johnny Concho. Frank Sinatra as ne'er-do-well brother of Western gunman who finally goes straight. Screenplay by David P. Harmon & Don McGuire. Directed by McGuire. Produced by Sinatra for United Artists. With Keenan Wynn, William Conrad, Phyllis Kirk, Wallace Ford. Aug. 15.

The Ship That Died of Shame. English film about heroic World War II gunboat sold as surplus & used by criminals. Screenplay by John Whiting, Michael Relph & Basil Dearden based on story by Nicholas Monsarrat. Directed & produced by Relph & Dearden for J. Arthur Rank. With Richard Attenborough, George Baker, Bill Owen, Virginia McKenna, Roland Culver. Aug. 20.

War and Peace. Leo Tolstoy's novel of change effected by Napoleon's invasion on several Russian families. Screenplay by Bridget Boland, King Vidor, Robert Westerby, Mario Camerini, Ennio de Concini & Ivo Perilli. Directed by Vidor. A Ponti-De Laurentiis production in Vista Vision & Technicolor. With Audrey Hepburn, Henry Fonda, Mel Ferrer, Vittorio Gassman, John Mills, Oscar Homolka, Herbert Lom, Anita Ekberg. Aug. 21.

CHURCH & SCHOOL

Evangelical & Reformed Church's triennial meeting in Lancaster, Pa. voted unanimously Sept. 2 for a joint meeting with the Congregational Christian Church June 25, 1957 in Cleveland to draft the constitution of a 2 million-member United Church of Christ. [See p. 211B3] . . . **Pope Pius XII,** in a broadcast from Rome Sept. 2 to Germany's 800,000 Catholics, said that Roman Catholics must continue to fight any "system based on atheism & the denial of God" and avoid falling victim to "a mirage of false co-existence." [See p. 147E1] . . . **Bishop Mark K. Carroll** of the s.e. Kansas (Wichita) Roman Catholic diocese, who had urged in a pastoral letter that Catholic youths get pastoral approval to take psychology & philosophy courses offered at non-Catholic colleges, said Sept. 2 that the courses often constituted a form of "brainwashing" harmful to a student's religious faith & patriotism. The bishop said psychiatrists had found that most American PWs who defected to the Reds in Korea had received "nonreligious or even irreligious" educations. He said "individual professors," not college administrators, were responsible for harmful teachings in secular colleges. . . . **Most Rev. Henry Ambrose Pinger,** 59, last U.S. Roman Catholic bishop imprisoned in Red China, was released Aug. 8 in Shanghai and arrived in Hong Kong Aug. 16 on a British freighter. [See p. 129G3]

U.S. Office of Education estimated Sept. 1 that school, college & university enrollment in the U.S. this school year would total a record 41,553,000, as follows: *kindergarten to 8th grade* —29,618,000 (increase of 1,103,800 over last school year); *grades 9-12*— —8,111,600 (87% of those of high school age & 364,500 more than last year); *college & university*—3,232,000 (increase of 236,000); *other schools*—591,400 (increase of 50,000). The report estimated that 55% of the youths entering high school now graduated as against 40% in 1946, and that 50% of high school graduates now entered college. [See pp. 145F2, 8A1] . . . **Amer. Fed. of Teachers,** meeting in Pittsburgh, heard pres. Carl J. Megel outline Aug. 20 plans for a nationwide drive to establish collective bargaining for teachers. He said the AFT would not employ the strike weapon. [See Vol. XV, p. 283G2] . . . **Teachers Insurance & Annuity Assn.,** a non-profit org. providing life insurance & annuities for college & university faculty & staff members, announced Aug. 7 in New York that it had received a $5 million Ford Foundation grant toward a disability insurance plan. . . . **Edward W. Barrett,** 45, ex-Asst. State Secy., *Newsweek* ed. & public relations exec, succeeded retiring Carl W. Ackerman, 66, as dean of the Columbia U. Graduate School of Journalism in New York Aug. 15. [See Vol. XIII, pp. 208D-E, 117G-H]

OBITUARIES

Mrs. Clara Barnes Abbott, 82, music patron, ex-vice pres. Natl. Fed. of Music Clubs, ex-pres. Phila. Music League; Aug. 28, Germantown, Pa.

Luigi Angelini-Rota, 64, sole judge of Vatican Tribunal since 1929; Sept. 2, Vatican City (heart ailment).

Dr. Stephen Fielding Bayne, 77, NYC Dep. Supt. of Schools 1934-49; Aug. 22 in Downers Grove, Ill.

John C. Broderick, 58, publisher of shipping magazine *The Mariner;* Sept. 1 in Hyannis, Mass. of heart attack.

James Wesley Bryan, 82, atty., Progressive Party U.S. Rep.-at-large from Wash. 1913-15; Aug. 26 in Bremerton.

Dr. Louise Stevens Bryant, 70, public health worker, Natl. Com. of Maternal Health dir.-secy. 1927-35; Aug. 29 in Bronxville, N. Y.

Dr. Anton Julius Carlson 81, Swedish-born U. of Chicago physiologist, authority on nutrition, alcoholism, ex-pres. Amer. Assn. for the Advancement of Science; Sept. 2 in Chicago.

Dorothy Charles, 50, Intl. Index ed. Amer. Library Assn. cataloguing & classification div. pres. 1953-54; Sept. 2 in West Englewood, N. J.

Dr. Roy E. Clausen, 64, U. of Calif. geneticist who worked with tobacco plants; Aug. 21 in Berkeley.

Stuart Miller Crocker, 58, Columbia Gas System chrmn.-exec. officer since 1943, philanthropic fund drive leader; Sept. 3 in Chatham, Mass.

Brig. Gen. Sir Wyndham Deedes, 73, first British Chief Secy. to Palestine 1920-21, Zionist sympathizer; Sept. 2 in London.

Count Nikolaus zu Dohna-Schlodien, 77, World War I German naval commander of a disguised sea raider responsible for destruction of 200,000 tons of Allied shipping; Aug. 21 in Rosenheim, Germany of heart attack.

Edward Clingan Finney, 86, Asst. U.S. Interior Secy. during Harding Admin., public lands authority who drafted legislation to establish New Deal's CCC program; Sept. 3, Washn.

Mike Gibbons, 69, middleweight boxer 1907-22 known as "Phantom," Minn. State Boxing Comm. member; Aug. 31 in St. Paul.

Harry Gill, 80, U. of Ill. track coach 1904-33; Aug. 31, Orillia, Ont.

Osvaldo Louis Gugliemi, 50, semi-abstract painter, ex-art prof. at LSU, New School for Social Research; Sept. 3, Amagansett, N.Y. (heart ailment).

Dr. Frederick Leroy Hutson, 81, Princeton U. classics prof. 1903-40; Aug. 28 in Hightstown, N. J.

Leo Ihle, 56, west coast Hearst newspaperman, *San Francisco Call-Bulletin* publisher 1953-55; Sept. 2 in San Rafael, Calif.

Henry Alan Johnston, 71, atty., author, UK-U.S. Steel Control Group legal adviser; Aug. 24 in London while on a European tour.

Vice Adm. Monroe Kelly, 70, ex-cmndr. 3d Naval District who won distinguished service medal for World War II occupation of French Morocco; Aug. 29 in Virginia Beach, Va.

Anthony Leviero, 50, *N. Y. Times* Washington correspondent who won 1951 Pulitzer Prize for coverage of Truman-MacArthur controversy, recently broke story on Adm. Raford's reported plan to reduce nation's armed forces; Sept. 3 in Pittsfield, Mass. of heart attack. [See Vol. XII, p. 148A]

Mrs. Edward MacDowall (Marian Griswold Nevins), 98, widow of composer Edward MacDowall, founder MacDowall Artists colony in Peterborough, N.H. which helped produce 16 Pulitzer Prize works by Thornton Wilder, Willa Cather, Aaron Copland, others; Aug. 23 in Los Angeles.

Percy MacKaye, 81, poet & playwright (*The Scarecrow, Caliban,* others) Shakespearean authority, author of tetralogy *Mystery of Hamlet;* Aug. 31 in Cornish, N. H.

Charles J. Margiotti, 65, Pa. Atty.-Gen. 1934-38 & 1950-51 who recently defended T. Lamar Caudle in tax conspiracy trial; Aug. 25 in Pittsburgh of heart ailment. [See p. 222C2]

Maud M. Mason, 89, floral painter, pres. Natl. Assn. of Women Sculptors & Painters; Aug. 28 in New York.

Gen. Jinzaburo Mazaki, 79, Japanese leader believed responsible for abortive attempt in 1936 to assassinate Premier Okada & several members of his Cabinet (charged with war crimes after World War II but released without trial in 1947); Sept. 1 in Tokyo.

Douglas Maxwell Moffat, 74, U.S. Amb. to Australia, ex-New York atty., NYC Transit Authority aide 1953-55; Aug. 30 in Sydney of embolism.

Ghulam Mohammed, 61, Pakistani Gov. Gen. 1951-55 who reorganized nation's economy as Finance Min. 1947-51, dissolved Natl. Assembly in 1954 when it could not agree on constitution and drew one up himself; Aug. 29 in Karachi of paralytic stroke. [See Vol. XV, p. 327F3]

Dr. DuBois S. Morris, 82, Moral Re-Armament Leader, Presbyterian missionary to China 1898-1928; Sept. 4 in Weston, Conn.

Francis Anthony Nixon, 77, father of U.S. Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon, ex-farmer, rancher, trolley motorman, general store owner; Sept. 4 in Whit-

tier, Calif. of complications from abdominal ailment. [See p. 293D2]

Walter Ellsworth Ogilvie, 92, ex-mng. dir. United Railways of Havana, original bd. member Intl. Tel. & Tel.; Sept. 1 in Tarrytown, N. Y.

Prince Sisowath Monipong 44, Cambodian High Comm. to Paris, ex-pres. Cambodian Council; Aug. 31 in Paris of heart attack.

Amster Spiro, 63, newspaperman, *N.Y. Journal Amer.* city ed. 1927-38; Aug. 24 in Levittown, Pa. of cancer.

Edna Pennypacker Stauffer, 73, painter & lithographer, Hunter Coll. art prof. 1936-50; Aug. 27 in Ashfield, Mass.

Alfred Wagenknecht, 75, German-born Missouri CP chrmn. 1938-41, Ill. CP chrmn. 1941-45; Aug. 26, Chicago.

SPORTS

Winners

Auto racing: Curtis Turner, 32, of Roanoke, Va., driving a 1956 Ford, won the Southern 500-mi. stock car races Sept. 3 in Darlington, S. C. with an avg. of 95.067 mph., for $9,052 plus $2,320 in lap prizes. Stirling Moss of Britain, driving a Maserati, won the Grand Prix of Europe Sept. 2 with an avg. speed of 129.656 mph. at Monza, Italy. Marshall Teague, of Daytona Beach, Fla., driving a 1956 Chevrolet, won the U.S. Auto Club's 100-mi. natl. championship stock car race Sept. 1 at the Duquoin (Ill.) State Fair. Walter Hansgen of Westfield, N. J. in a Jaguar D, won the featured big car race in the natl. sports car championship meet in Thompson, Conn. Sept. 3. [See p. 280D2] . . . **Baseball:** Delaware Township, N. J. defeated Roswell, N. M., 3-1, in the Little League world series final in Williamsport, Pa. Aug. 24 [see p. 48B2]. St. Louis defeated Cincinnati, 9-1, in the Natl. Amateur Baseball Fed. tourney final in Altoona, Pa. Aug. 25. . . . **Golf:** Bob Rosburg, 29, of San Francisco defeated Ed Furgol, 37, of St. Louis, in a play-off Sept. 2 for $4,000 first prize in the $20,000 Motor City open championship in Detroit. [See p. 288F1] . . . **Horse racing:** Fred W. Hooper's Greek Game, Willie Hartack up, won the $143,510 Washington Park Futurity Sept. 1 in Chicago, for $87,070, after Rex C. Ellsworth's California Kid, Willie Shoemaker up, was disqualified for rough riding. Leo Edwards & Harris B. Massey's King Hairan, Eddie Arcaro up, won the $70,100 Hopeful Stakes Sept. 1 at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., for $48,400. Rex C. Ellsworth's Swaps, Willie Shoemaker up, won the $142,700 Washington Park Handicap Sept. 3 at Chicago, for $85,750. Jockey Johnny Longden posted his 4,871 victory & broke the world jockey's winning record held by Sir Gordon Richards of England by winning the $33,350 Del Mar (Calif.) Handicap Sept. 3 with Mr. & Mrs. Dick Griegorian's Arrogate. [See p. 288F1] . . . **Rowing:** Winners of the European championship on Lake Beed, Yugoslavia Sept. 2: 8-oared race—Czechoslovakia; single sculls—Viatcheslav Ivanov, 19, of Russia; double sculls & pairs without coxswain—Russia; coxswained pair—Germany; coxswained 4—Finland; 4 without coxswain—Italy. [See p. 256G1] . . . **Shooting:** Dan Orlich of Reno, Nev. won clay targets Aug. 22, C. W. Brown of Dayton, Ohio the trapshooting Grand American Handicap Aug. 24 in Vandalia, Ohio [see Vol. XV, p. 292B1]. J. Kenneth Johnson of Washington, Pa. won the natl. small-bore rifle title Aug. 25 at Camp Perry, Ohio. Winners of the natl. high power rifle championships Sept. 4 at Camp Perry, Ohio: sporting title—Army Sgt. Lloyd G. Crow, 28, of Carrolton, Mass.; service title—USMC Sgt. James E. Hill, 26, of Portland, Ind.; women's title—Marlene Bellinger, 22, of Seattle; civilian champion—Martin Hull, 46, of Orange, Calif.; top junior—Middleton Tompkins, 18, of Long Beach, Calif. [See Vol. XV, p. 300G1] . . . **Speedboat racing:** Roy Dossin of Detroit, driving *Miss Pepsi*, won the Gold Cup competition Sept. 1 at Detroit after *Miss Thrifway*, driven by Bill Muncey & owned by Willard Rhodes of Seattle, was disqualified. (Joe Taggart, 48, of Canton, Ohio, was seriously injured Aug. 30 in the qualifying trials when his *Slo-Mo-Shun IV* overturned & sank.) Bill Waggoner Jr.'s *Shanty I*, piloted by AF Lt. Col. Russell Schleeh, won the Harmsworth Intl. Trophy race in Detroit Aug. 28 [see p. 280E2]. Lee Sawyer & John Springmeyer of St. Louis completed a New Orleans-to-St. Louis motorboat run up the Mississippi River in St. Louis Aug. 25 in record time (1,053 mi. in 39 hr. 41 min.) for the event. . . . **Swimming:** Lorraine Crapp, 17, of Australia set new unofficial women's world freestyle records of 4 min. 52.4 sec. for 440 yds., 4:50.8 for 400 meters, 2:20.5 for 220 yds. & 2:19.3 for 200 meters. Dawn Fraser, 18, set new unofficial world freestyle records of 56.9 sec. for 100 yds., 63.3 sec. for 100 meters. [See pp. 272G2, 24G1] . . . **Tennis:** Mimi Arnold, 17, of Redwood City, Calif. won the U.S. girls' lawn singles title Sept. 1 in Philadelphia. . . . **Track & field:** Lt. Parry O'Brien, USAF, broke his own unofficial world shotput record with a throw of 62 ft. 6⅜ in. at Eugene, Ore. Sept. 3 [see p. 280G2]. Douglas Alastair Gordon Pirie, 25, of Gt. Britain, broke his own world record for the 3,000-meter run Sept. 4 in Malmoe, Sweden, with a timing of 7:52.8. [See p. 212G2] . . . **Yacht racing:** Howard Lippincott's (Elk River, N. J.) *Circus* won the N. Amer. Star Class championship on Lake Erie off Vermilion, Ohio Aug. 25. [See p. 248D2]

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Russ Meyer, 32, pitcher, was sold to Cincinnati by the Chicago Cubs Sept. 1. [See Vol. XV, p. 412F1] . . . **Ralph Branca,** 30, unattached pitcher, rejoined Brooklyn Sept. 3. [See Vol. XIV, 420D2; XI, 320G] . . . **Mike McCormick,** 17, Bakersfield (Calif.) high school pitcher, was signed by the N. Y. Giants Aug. 28 for a bonus reported to exceed $60,000. . . . **Missouri Valley Conf.** admitted Cincinnati U. & North Texas State Coll. Aug. 28 as new members effective in the spring of 1957. [See p. 116F2] . . . **Sunshine Park** racetrack at Oldsmar, Fla. was sold for over $1 million Aug. 28 by Saml. C. Lombardo & John G. Masoni of Cleveland to Frederick E. M. Ballon of New York & Richard E. West of Warwick, R. I. . . . **Tony Leswick,** 33, right wing, was sold to the NHL Detroit Red Wings by the Chicago Black Hawks Sept. 1. . . . **Boxing Hall of Fame** members chosen in an annual poll of boxing writers & broadcasters announced by *Ring Magazine* ed. Nat Fleischer in New York Sept. 1: Tony Canzoneri, Barney Ross, Jimmy McLarnin, Tommy Loughran & the late Jim Driscoll, George Dixon & Peter Jackson. . . . **Art Aragon,** welterweight boxer, was awarded the winner's purse of $28,500 but he & referee Abe Roth were suspended indefinitely by the Calif. Athletic Comm. in Los Angeles Aug. 30 over Roth's award of a TKO to Aragon over lightweight Cisco Andrade in a Los Angeles bout Aug. 29. [See p. 116B2]

MISCELLANEOUS

Disasters. At least 114 persons were killed Sept. 2 when a railroad bridge collapsed near Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad (India) and let 2 coaches of a passenger train fall into a flooded stream. [See pp. 288E3, 118D2] . . . 435 persons were reported killed in traffic accidents during the Aug. 31-Sept. 3 Labor Day holiday period. [See p. 232G3] . . . 15 of 22 persons aboard a Canadian Pacific Airlines DC-6B bound for Tokyo were killed Aug. 29 when it crashed in flames 500 mi. s.w. of Kodiak, Alaska. . . . 11 USAF personnel aboard a B-50 weather plane of the 58th Weather Reconnaisance Squadron were killed Aug. 31 when it crashed 50 mi. north of Anchorage, Alaska. [See p. 240E2]

(The CAA announced Sept. 4 that it would establish an office of air traffic control to be responsible for safer direction of planes in crowded airways. The plan called for the addition of 3,000 traffic control workers, airways engineers & navigation specialists, increasing this force to 11,000 persons and the overall CAA force to 20,000. The CAA said funds for the increase were available due to increase of its appropriation from $197 million last year to $278 million this year.) [See pp. 264C2, 24C3]

Crime. Cynthia Ruotolo, 6 wks. old, daughter of paint salesman Stephen & Mrs. Eleanor Ruotolo, 33 & 29, respectively, was kidnaped Sept. 1 from her carriage outside a store in Hamden, Conn. where her parents were shopping. No ransom demand was made, and investigators believed the child was taken by a woman who wanted a baby. [See p. 288C2] . . . San Quentin (Calif.) Prison convicts Gerald E. Baucum, 27, & Edward Virgil, 26 (both under sentence for robbery), Charles Morgan, 37 (kidnaping), & Paul Marquez, 26 (narcotics violation), escaped Aug. 31 from a prison road camp, stole a Cessna 180 plane at a nearby airfield and flew to Medford, Ore., from where they disappeared in a stolen car.